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The Mercury.

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BY THAYER STREET
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1776, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with few, if any, rivals, excepting the Boston Gazette, it is a large and weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—Editorial, hints, local and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable comment and household departments. Reaching so many houses, given to advertising is very useful to business.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AND SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN ADVERTISED BY ADDRESSES OF THE PUBLISHER.

The Postmastership.

The matter of a new postmaster for Newport has been the subject of much expert discussion in the "back shops" of Newport during the last few days. Some time ago, Congressman O'Shaughnessy recommended Mr. John B. Sullivan for the appointment, but as the nomination has not yet been sent to the Senate by the President, there are those who saw some complexities in the situation. Rumors of various kinds were circulated, some insisting that Mr. Sullivan would never receive the appointment and putting forward the names of those upon whom they were sure the lightning would strike.

A few have insisted that Mayor Boyle is the dark horse while others claimed that the endorsement of Michael F. Shea by some business men would give great weight in Washington. Still others knew that old Princeton friends of the President had urged his appointment of Mr. Alexander J. MacIver, and that their endorsement would overcome all political considerations. However, as Congressman O'Shaughnessy is working for Mr. Sullivan, and as the recommendation of the Congressman from this district has always carried the appointment, most people believe that his nomination will be made in due time. Mr. Sullivan has been to Washington this week to look into the situation in person and seems to be well satisfied with the condition of things at present.

Winter in December.

The weather of the past week has given us an advance taste of what is yet before us. Although, according to the Almanac, winter will not arrive until next Tuesday, the weather man seems to have overlooked this fact, and in consequence sent us a large supply of the goods that should have been held back a month. It has been really cold, the thermometer on three successive mornings showing a record below the 20 mark in the heart of the city. Tuesday morning it was down to 16, Wednesday 18, and Thursday 19, while in exposed places on the outskirts the temperature was some four degrees lower. This is decidedly unusual for this time of year, as December is very apt to be warm and pleasant. Last year it was a particularly delightful month, but we paid for it in February, when the weather was the most severe that we had had in many years.

Last Sunday night there was a heavy rain and wind storm, which kicked up quite a sea, but did very little damage about the city. More than an inch of rain fell during the night.

Webster again Pardoned.

Arthur G. Webster, one of the Portsmouth car barn robbers, has again been freed from a State prison, this time in Delaware. Since his pardon in this State by Governor Pothier he has done considerable travelling at the expense of different communities who had long desired his presence to serve time for offenses committed many years ago. He first went to St. Louis, where he was tried and acquitted for the murder of a policeman, and then was taken by the Delaware authorities who wanted him to serve out a sentence imposed there many years ago, when he broke jail. His adventures have been followed by Governor Pothier, who has evidenced a deep interest in his behalf, and largely through the efforts of the Rhode Island Governor a conditional pardon has now been granted him in Delaware. Under the terms of his pardon he will be required to conduct himself in an upright manner for three years, or he can be taken on a warrant and returned to the Delaware institution to serve out his term.

Attention was called to the shutting off of water from property on Bath road which had been bought by the city, and it was reported that the water had been again turned on, the city being responsible. The matter will be looked into further. A motion for an electric light on Lee's wharf was not seconded. Steps were taken toward the erection of the new Clarke school by authorizing the city clerk to advertise for bids in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect. Bids are to be in by January 7th.

Mr. James Laurens Van Allen has presented to the French government a completely equipped motor ambulance for the use of the army. The chassis was from an automobile owned by Mr. Van Allen and a modern ambulance body was built on this by a local contractor. The ambulance was shipped to New York by the Fall River Line Wednesday night and will be taken to the front at the earliest opportunity.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted for transmission to Washington, endorsing Michael F. Shea for the office of postmaster of Newport. A long report was presented by the committee on fire prevention, the committee finding that there are sufficient laws at present if they are properly enforced.

Mr. Simeon Hazard, of this city, is visiting his son in Detroit. The latter is employed in the Cadillac Motor Works as a mechanical draughtsman.

Mr. John G. Costello is reported as making satisfactory improvement at the Newport Hospital.

Recent Deaths.

A. Herbert Ward:

Mr. A. Herbert Ward, one of the most prominent citizens of Middletown, who had held many important offices in the town and State, died at his home on Honeyman Hill on Tuesday, after a long illness. He was first stricken more than five years ago, but recovered sufficiently to be able to get around and to attend to his many affairs, although never in his ordinary rugged health. Last August he was again seized with serious illness, and since that time had been confined to his bed, failing steadily.

Mr. Ward was one of the most highly respected residents of the town. He was a hard worker, and a man of unusual ability. Trustworthy in all things, his fellow citizens frequently called upon him to represent their interests in public affairs. He was for twenty-four years a member of the town council, during a large part of the time its president. He served for ten years as town auditor and held other offices in the town. He represented the town in the House of Representatives for three years, and then served for four years in the State Senate. He held important committee appointments in both bodies and was regarded as a man of much influence in the General Assembly.

Mr. Ward was born in Middletown on September 6, 1864, the son of John Barker and Ann Sarah (Sherman) Ward. All his life he was engaged in farming, having conducted the farm on which he died from the time that he was 26 years of age. He was long an active member of the Middletown Methodist Episcopal Church, and held many important offices there, being ready at all times to give his services freely for the advancement of the work of the Church. He also took a deep interest in the affairs of Aquidneck Grange, of which he had long been a member, and in which he had held many offices.

He is survived by a widow, and four children—Mrs. Lionel H. Peabody, Jr., of Providence; Mrs. William R. Harvey, of Newport; Mr. Charles H. Ward, 2nd, of Middletown; and Miss M. May Ward, who is now a student at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court has been quite busy this week, there having been several jury trials, as well as other business.

Monday morning the case of Walker Edmunds Company vs. George S. Flagg was resumed. This was brought to recover the balance claimed to be due the plaintiffs on a ring sold on the installment plan to Arthur A. Sawyer, and which the latter pawned before it was paid for. Plaintiff claimed \$250. For the defense a number of Newport jewelers were summoned as experts, and they valued the ring at a price much below that placed upon it by the plaintiffs. The verdict was for plaintiff for \$33.60.

The next case was also against George S. Flagg, brought by the Bristol County National Bank of Taunton, to recover on a note of which defendant was an endorser. The defense claimed that because a former note had three endorsers and the defaulted note but two, defendant could not be held liable. The verdict was for plaintiff for \$237.50.

Wednesday morning the case of Joanna A. Connolly vs. Mary Corson was put over for a jury. This was an action for slander, going back to the time of the Caldwell auction. A number of witnesses were heard, and at the conclusion of their testimony Judge Rathbun thought that they had not proved that defendant made the statement charged, and therefore granted a nonsuit.

The case of Brewster & Co. vs. Edward B. McLean was begun Wednesday afternoon. This was a suit on book account to recover for work on automobiles, for a carriage, etc. A telephone message had been received from Mr. McLean in Washington, saying that he would come on Thursday morning and an early adjournment was taken Wednesday afternoon to await his arrival. However, he failed to show up before the jury returned a verdict. Witnesses were called to identify the charges, and the only real question raised by the defense was regarding a charge for a sailor wagon. The jury took the case and returned a verdict for \$1,405.14, the full amount asked with interest.

It was expected that court would adjourn Friday afternoon, after completing the Wilson case which was on trial at noon.

The little schooner Ellen Miller, for the use of the moving picture company, arrived here Thursday evening, after a tempestuous voyage of fifteen days from New York. As the company had returned to New Jersey the schooner will be sent back to New York.

School Committee.

At the regular meeting of the school committee on Monday evening there was considerable business aside from the ordinary routine. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The data below refer to Friday, November 27, 1914: Whole number enrolled 3,792, the average number belonging 3,665.8; the average number attending 3,489.3, the per cent. of attendance 95.1, cases of tardiness 392, and the cases of dismissal 49. Number who have left school 23.

Parochial classes in cooking: St. Augustine's, 9; St. Joseph's, 23; St. Mary's, 11.

The total (3,792) shows an increase of 68 over last month, and of 85 over the corresponding date of last year.

In the Rogers 605 are enrolled, but the actual membership today is 588.

The 29 who left school gave the following reasons: Left city 12, to work 8, to other schools 6, no reason 3.

Board of Health.

To the pupil who has been excluded by the Board of Health from the public schools for personal illness since the beginning of school in September, must be added 5 for scarlet fever, and these cases excluded 10 other pupils in the same family or house. The Board of Health has also reported 4 cases of diphtheria that were not in the public schools.

Finances.

The balance according to the report of the committee on finance is \$4,542.11.

From tuition a deposit of \$1046.13 has been made, and the city treasurer has received \$1,500 from the state, due last July.

The amounts still due are \$4,870.76 from the state and \$1,000 from the Rogers fund. All these make a total of \$12,487.09.

Evening Schools.

The average attendance for the last five weeks was: Elementary, men 413, women 178; Mechanical drawing, men 13; bookkeeping, men 9.2 women 6.2; stenography, typewriting, men 11.6, women 10.2; machinery, men 12.2; women 8.7; women 33.2.

About 65 in the elementary classes are either beginners in reading, or are doing the work of the primary grades

of the public schools.

School Department.

It is not necessary to call the attention of the Public School Committee to the change in their room. The opportunity to move freely and to breathe deeply is already appreciated. Whatever the cost has been, in the language of the business men: "It's worth it."

Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The fund has been increased this month by a gift of \$10. The majority of the teachers have paid all the dues for the 10 months of 1914-1915, and these payments have made the total at date \$35,903.19.

Grade IX.

Last June 190 pupils of grade IX received diplomas, 172 received certificates for the high school, and in September 148 entered grade X. The per cent. of those entering to those who had certificates is 78, and to those having certificates 86. In 1912, these two per cents. were 72.2 and 79, and in 1913 they were 79 and 83.7. The 25 who had certificates and did not enter the high school are accounted for by their principals as follows: At work 14, at home 5, left city 2, studying elsewhere 4. The shrinkage of the class beginning with grade III—the grade in which the pupils have finally settled down to constant school attendance—is as follows: III, 363; IV, 332; V, 333; VI, 291; VII, 250; VIII, 210; IX, 210; X, 148. These numbers are the average numbers belonging in June. The 148 who entered the Rogers in 1914 are 40 per cent. of those who were members of grade III in 1907. The loss after grade V is due mostly to the fact that the compulsory attendance age has been passed.

Coggeshall School.

At the regular meeting of this board on October 13, 1913, the Representative Council was asked to place on the ballot for the city election on December 8 a proposition asking the voters to appropriate \$35,000 for a four-room addition to the Coggeshall. The voters authorized this expenditure by a vote of more than three to one. On April 30, 1914, the contract was awarded for the building, and on May 6 for the heating. On November 12 the aldermen notified the Public School Committee that the addition was ready for occupancy. The cost up to November was \$26,394.12 and the balance was \$9,681.88. The addition is very satisfactory in the workmanship and in its adaptation to school use. It is, however, incomplete in some respects, all of which have been referred to the aldermen.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following items:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teacher), 165; number of cases of truancy (public, 11, parochial 6); 17; number out for illness and other causes, 138; number of different children truants, 17; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to public schools, 2; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 2; number of certificates issued (16-17 years), 1.

On November 13, a boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered to the Sockanosset School during his minority. The case was appealed to the superior court and is still pending.

On November 19, a boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered to the Sockanosset School during his minority. The case was appealed to the superior court and is still pending.

Mr. Peckham presented the report of the finance committee, and Dr. Porter the report of the committee on teachers.

On recommendation of the latter, it was voted that Miss Julia T. Downing and Miss Myrtle M. Frank have their leave of absence continued to December 31, and that Miss Bessie L. Goddard be continued as extra teacher in the Rogers.

The same committee presented a report on the petition of the teachers for an increase in wages, in kindergarten and Grades I-VI. The committee recommended that beginning September, 1915, the minimum be \$600 increasing \$50 per year until the maximum, \$850, is reached. A small increase was also recommended for assistants. The recommendations were approved by the board.

Dr. Darrah presented the report for the committee on Military drill, as follows:

They have inspected the work in the Boston, English and Latin schools. They have had interviews with the head master of the two schools and with Colonel Benyon, the military officer in charge of all the Boston school regiments. They have secured correspondence from other high schools regarding equipment and methods. They are now in correspondence with the Secretary of War regarding an instructor, and with several business houses regarding equipment, uniforms, etc.

They will be ready to offer to the board at its regular January meeting recommendations regarding the drill, with an estimate of cost to be included in the budget for 1915. If their report is accepted.

The matter of disposing of a displaced milling machine in the Coles school was referred to the committee on fuel and supplies with power to sell if the city solicitor rules that the board has the right to sell it. Superintendent Lull read the annual report of the committee, and it was approved and ordered communicated to the representative council.

Dr. Barker took occasion to thank the members of the committee for their many kindnesses during his long illness.

There was a fire in Middletown, just across the Beach, Monday evening, but the Newport department was not summoned. Chief Kirwin and one man went over in the Chief's runabout, but the fire was, burned out before they reached there and there was nothing that they could do. The blaze made quite a spectacle on the eastern slope for a time, but those who started for the place did not arrive in time to see anything. The bungalow of George J. Reagan on Ellery avenue was completely destroyed. It was unoccupied and the cause of the fire is unknown.

Now that the farms on the Island are free from the hoof and mouth disease, the quarantine has been lifted. There was some delay in carrying this order into execution, as the police department were doubtful about the propriety of accepting a telephone message as authority. Later, Mr. Lincoln Sherman of the State board of agriculture called in person and the quarantine was then officially raised.

Ensign Walter S. Haas, U. S. N., of this city, was united in marriage on Saturday evening to Miss Hazel Fell Davis of New York, the ceremony being performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Whitney in Dorchester, Mass. Ensign Haas is at present attached to the tender Tonopah, now at the Norfolk navy yard.

The moving picture company that has been in Newport for sometime awaiting the arrival of a small schooner which was to be burned as a feature of a new play, was forced to give it up and return to New York this week. The schooner failed to arrive, and it is feared that she is lost.

Isaac W. Romeo, who has been jury keeper at the Court House almost from time immemorial, is at the Newport Hospital suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. In his absence Janitor Brooks is performing the duties of his position.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange held last week three excellent papers were presented, "Does farming as a business offer sufficient compensation to the average young man for him to make it a life work?" by Henry C. Sherman, Jr., "What public questions should demand the especial attention of our Grange?" by Worthy State Master Joseph A. Peckham, (read by the Worthy Lecturer Clifton B. Ward in the absence of Mr. Peckham) and, "How can the Grange be more of a benefit to the country?" by Edward J. Peckham, which was followed by an extended reading by Mrs. Howard G. Peckham on "Community Betterment", written by Vernon Butterfield of Amherst College, formerly president of Kingston College. The date of the annual meeting falling on Christmas Eve was changed to Dec. 17.

The lecture, "The Wayward Boy," given on Friday evening last at the Methodist Episcopal Church by George Lewis Olney assisted by Mrs. Olney, was illustrated by 160 tinted slides taken from life, also by songs and stories from Mr. Olney's 13 years experience in Missionary Work.

Familiar hymns were cast upon the screen and Mrs. Olney, who presided at the organ, rendered solos. There was a good audience. The lecture was given under the auspices of the

Epworth League and was open to the public.

THE LAST SHOT

by FREDERICK PALMER

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CHAPTER XIX CONTINUED

Then it was that she saw him in the reality of his littleness, which she had divined; this would-be conqueror. She saw him as his intimates often see the great man without his front of Jove. Don't we know that Napoleon had moments of privacy when he whined and threatened suicide? She wondered if Lanny, too, were like that—it was not the nature of all conquerors who could not have their way. It seemed to her that Westerling was beneath the humblest private in his army—be-bash even that fellow with the hairy patch on his cheek who had broken the chandelier in the sport of brutal passion! All sense of her own part was submerged in the sight of a cluster of staff exhibiting no more stoicism than a petulant, spoiled schoolboy.

While his head was still bent the artillery began its crashing thunders and the sky became light with flashes. His hands stretched out toward the range, clenched and pulsing with defiance and command.

"Go in! Go in, as I told you!" he cried. "Stay in, alive or dead! Stay till I tell you to come out! Stay! I can't do any more! You must do it now!"

"Then this may be truly the end," thought Marta, "if the assault fails."

And silently she prayed that it would fail; while the flashes lighted Westerling's set features, imploring success.

In the Browns' headquarters, as in the Grays', telegraph instruments were silent after the preparations were over. Here, also, officers walked restlessly, glancing at their watches. They, too, were glad that the mat continued. It meant no wind. When the telegraph did speak it was with another message from some aerostatic officer saying, "Still favorable," which was taken at once to Lanstron, who was with the staff chiefs around the big table. They nodded at the news and smiled to one another; and some who had been pacing sat down and others rose to begin pacing afresh.

"We could have emplaced two lines of automatics, one above the other!" exclaimed the chief of artillery.

"But that would have given too much of a climb for the infantry in going in—delayed the rush," said Lanstron.

"If they should stick—if we couldn't drive them back!" exclaimed the vice-chief of staff.

"I don't think they will!" said Lanstron.

To the others he seemed as cool as ever, even when his maimed hand was twitching in his pocket. But now, suddenly, his eyes starting as at a horror, he trembled passionately, his head dropping forward, as if he would collapse.

"Oh, the murder of it—the murder!" he breathed.

"But they brought it on! Not for theirs, but for ours!" said the vice-chief of staff, laying his hand on Lanstron's shoulder.

"And we sit here while they go in!" Lanstron added. "There's a kind of injustice about that which I can't get over. Not one of us here has been under fire!"

Even the minute of the attack they knew; and just before midnight they were standing at the window looking out into the night, while the vice-chief held his watch in hand. In the bush the faint sound of a dirigible's propeller high up in the heavens, muffled by the fog, was drowned by the Gray guns opening fire.

Before the mine exploded, by the light of the shell bursts breaking that vast prism from central spheres of flame for miles, with the quick sequence of a moving-picture flicker, Fracasse's men could see one another's faces, spectral and stiff and pasty white, with teeth gleaming where jaws had dropped, some eyes half closed by the blinding flashes and some opened wide as if the lids were paralyzed, faces and faces! A sea of faces stretching away down the slope—faces in a trance.

Up over the breastworks, over rocks and splintered timbers, Peterkin and the judge's son and their comrades clambered. When they moved they were as a myriad-legged creature, brain numbed, without any sensation except that of rapids going over a fall. Those in front could not falter, being pushed on by the pressure of those in the rear. For a few steps they were under no fire. The scream of their own shells breaking in infernal pandemonium in front seemed to be a power as irresistible as the rear of the wedge in driving them on.

Then sounds more hideous than the flight of projectiles broke about them, with the abruptness of lightnings held in the hollow of the Almighty's hand, and suddenly released. The Browns' guns had opened fire. Explosions were even swifter in sequence than the flashes that revealed the stark faces. Dust and stones and flying fragments of flesh filled the air. Men went down in positive paralysis of faculties by the terrific crashes. Sections of the ram were blown to pieces by the burst of a shrapnel shoulder high; other sections were lit up heavenward by a shell burst in the earth.

Peterkin fell with a piece of jagged steel embedded in his brain. He had gone from the quick to the dead so swiftly that he never knew that his charm had failed. The same explosion got Fracasse, sword in hand, and another buried him where he lay. The banker's son went a little farther; the banker's son still farther. Men who

were alive hardly realized life, so mixed were life and death. Infernal imagination goes faint; the wildest shivers grow feeble and banal before such a consummation of hell.

But the tide keeps on; the torn gaps of the ram are filled by the rushing legs from the rear. Officers urge and lead. Such are the orders; such is the duty prescribed; such is human bravery even in these days when life is sweeter to more men in the joys of mind and body than ever before. Pre-

flesh were mingled in the incarceration. Like some giant reptile with its vertebrae breaking, gouged and torn and ploughed, the charge stopped, in writhing, throbbing confusion. Those on the outer circle of explosions were thrown against their fellows, who surged back in another direction from an explosion in the opposite quarter. From the rear the pressure weakened; the human hammer was no longer driving the ram. Blinded by the lightnings and dust, dizzy from concussions and noise, too blank of mind to be sane or insane, the atoms of the bulk of the charge in natural instinct turned from their goal and toward the place whence they had come, with death from all sides still buffeting them. Staggeringly, at first, they went, for want of initiative in their paralysis; then rapidly, as the law of self-preservation asserted itself in wild impulse.

As sheep driven over a precipice they had advanced; as men they fled. There was no longer any command, no longer any cohesion, except of legs struggling in and out over the uneven footing of dead and wounded, while they felt another pressure, that of the mass of the Browns in pursuit. Of all those of Fracasse's company whom we know, only the judge's son and Jacob Pilzer were alive. Stabbed with blood and dust, his teeth showing in a grimace of mocking hate of all humankind, Pilzer's savagery ran free of the restraint of discipline and civilized convention. Striking right and left, he forced his way out of the region of shell fire and still kept on. Clubbing his rifle, he struck down one officer who tried to detain him; but another officer, quicker than he, put a revolver bullet through his head.

Westerling, who had buried his face in his hands in Marta's presence at the thought of failure, must keep the pose of his position before the staff. With chin drawn in and shoulders squared in a sort of petrified military habit, he received the feverish news that gray waves with each brief bulletin. He, the chief of staff; he, Hedworth Westerling, the superman, must be a rock in the flood of alarm. When he heard that his human ram was in recoil he declared that the repulse had been exaggerated—repulses always were. With word that a heavy counter-attack was turning the retreat into an uncontrollable rout, he broke into a storm. He was not beaten; he could not be beaten.

"Let our guns cut a few swaths in the mob!" he cried. "That will stop them from running and bring them back to a sense of duty to their country."

The irritating litter of the hell in the closet off the library only increased his defiance of facts beyond control. He went to the long distance with a reply to the premier's inquiry ready to his lips.

"We got into the enemy's works but had to fall back temporarily," he said. "Temporarily! What do you mean?" demanded the premier.

"I mean that we have only begun to attack!" declared Westerling. He liked that sentence. It sounded like the shibboleth of a great leader in a crisis. "I shall assault again to-morrow night."

"Then your losses were not heavy?" "No, not relatively. Tomorrow night we press home the advantage we gained to-night."

"But you have been so confident each time. You still think that—"

"That I mean to win! There is no stopping half-way."

"Well, I'll still try to hold the situation here," replied the premier. "But keep me informed."

Dragged by his desperate stubbornness, Westerling was believing in his star again when he returned to the library. All the greater his success for being won against skepticism and fears! He summoned his chiefs of divisions, who came with the news that the Browns had taken the very redoubt from which the head of the Gray charge had started; but there they had stopped.

"Of course! Of course they stopped!" exclaimed Westerling. "They are not mad. A few are not going to throw themselves against superior numbers—"

"—our superior numbers beaten by our own panic!" Lanstron is not a fool.

You'll find the Browns back in their old position, working like beavers to make new defenses in the morning.

Meanwhile, we'll get that mob of ours into shape and find out what made them lose their nerve. To-morrow night we shall have as many more behind them. We are going to attack again!"

The staff exchanged glances of amazement, and Turcet, his dry voice crackling like parchment, exclaimed:

"Attack again! At the same point!"

"Yes—the one place to attack!" said Westerling.

"The rest of our line has abundant reserves; a needless number for anything but the offensive. We'll leave enough to hold and draw off the rest to Engadir at once."

"But their dirigibles! A surprising number of them are over our lines," Bellini, the chief of intelligence, had the temerity to say.

"You will send our planes and dirigibles to bring down theirs!" Westerling commanded.

"I have—every last one; but they outnumber us!" persisted Bellini.

"Even in retreat they can see. The air has cleared so that considerable bodies of troops in motion will be readily discernible from high altitudes. The reason for our failure last night was that they knew our plan of attack."

At the very height of the Gray charge, when all the reserves were in, dark objects fell out of the heavens, and where they dropped earth and

"They knew! They knew, after all our precautions! There is still a leak!"

Westerling raised his clenched hand threateningly at the chief of intelligence, his cheeks purple with rage, his eyes bloodshot. But Bellini, with his boyish, small face and round head set close to his shoulders, remained undisturbedly exact.

"Yes, there is a leak, and from the staff, I answered. "Until I have found it this army ought to suspend any aggressive."

"I was not asking advice!" interrupted Westerling.

"But, I repeat, the leak is not necessary to disclose this new movement that you plan. Their air craft will disclose it," Bellini concluded. He had done his duty and had nothing more to say.

"Dirigibles do not 'win' battles!" Westerling announced. "They are won by getting infantry in possession of positions and holding them. No matter of we don't surprise the enemy."

"la la, la! The worm will turn!"

he chuckled. "It's a merry, gambling old world and I'm right fond of it—so full of the unexpected for the Grays!

That lead horse is a little lame, but he'll last the night through. Lots of lame things will! Who knows? May-

be we'll be clearing the mud off our boots on the white posts of the frontier tomorrow! A whole brigade might I live! You old brick, Lanny! This time we are going to spank the enemy on the part of his untry where spans are conventionally given. La, la, la!"

"The wires sang out directions that made a drenched and shivering soldier, who had been yelling and bold, and never advancing grow wan with the thought of springing from the mire of trenches to charge the enemy. And one, Gustave's Feller, in command of a brigade of field-guns—the mobile guns that could go forward rambling on the horses' trot—saw his dearly beloved batteries swing into a road in the moonlight."

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(To Be Continued.)

GREATEST IN HISTORY

WONDERFUL YIELD OF WHEAT FIELDS OF UNITED STATES.

Never Has Any Nation Grown Such a Crop As That Which Is Now Being Garnered—Food to Feed Half the World.

The mind of man cannot conceive absolute silence, remarks the Philadelphia North American. Yet in this very state—the absolute silence of growth—does nature clothe field, vale and forest, providing for all living creatures the wherewithal to sustain life.

The stillness of death attends the bursting of the acorn, whose strength, silently developed, shall form the shelter of the home or the invaluable spoke of the wheels of trade or the ribs of the stout young ship. No sprouting seed, no opening bud, ever has breathed sound.

Far from human habitations, where neither root nor spike points skyward, in the dead calm of a windless noon, the keenest ear buried in God's green carpet of grass can catch no sound of movement. The brook sings and the sea mutters or shouts; the wind makes known its presence in a thousand tones; and even the gentlest fall of rain proclaims its blessings, but growth—the ever now manifestation of creation—has yet to be heard.

For months this silence, pregnant with power and plenty, has brooded over countless fields in this good land of ours. On more than 500,000 acres of plowed and harrowed soil the wheat silently has risen from grain to gold.

And now, in the glow of summer's smile, goes out an army of men, horses and machines larger than any that ever marched to fight for gain or glory, to gather from these fields the food that shall help feed half the world until, in the mysterious cycle of seasons, comes again the time for this life-laden silence!

Out where the sun—but yesterday lighted a sweep of plains coursed by herds of buffalo and roving bands of American Indians the vanguard of this mighty force is at work. The call of Kansas and Oklahoma has echoed through the states, and regiment after regiment of men hungry for work has answered.

Often before has this same call been sounded, but never as this year. For never in the history of men and fields has the silence borne fruit of such bounty.

Through Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania it shall spread and then on to Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Washington. These are the high 12 among the wheat states.

And when these and the others in which the rest of our wheat is grown have swung the last bundle into the stock yard Uncle Sam may stand on his highest hill and, forming a trumpet of his calloused, sunburnt hands, shout to a world that must eat three times a day, "Nine hundred million bushels, and all is well!"

Never before in the history of the world has any nation grown such a crop of wheat. Five years ago Russia, with an acreage one-third larger, came within 117,000,000 bushels of this prodigious total. Our own next largest crop was 137,000,000 bushels short of the present flood of gold.

For moment, at least, we may turn from the perplexities of psychological business, depressions, graft-grow national breakdowns and horrors of war to sweep with wonder-struck eyes this stretch of wealth which pales to sickly hue the bravest dreams for a quick blow! The chance! The chance! We attack! We attack!

It was the most natural conception to a military tactician, though any man who made it his own might have builded a reputation on it if he knew how to get the ear of the press. Their faces were close to Lanstron as they leaned toward him eagerly. He seemed not to see them but to be looking at Partow's chair. In imagination Partow was there in life—Partow with the domed forehead, the pendulous cheeks, the shrewd, kindly eyes. A daring risk, this! What would Partow say? Lanstron always asked himself this in a crisis: What would Partow say?

"Well, my boy, why are you hesitating?" Partow demanded. "I don't know that I'd have taken my long holiday and left you in charge if I'd thought you'd be losing your nerve as you are this minute. Wasn't it part of my plan—my dream—that plan I gave you to read in the vaults, to strike it a chance, this very chance, were to come? Hurry up! Seconds count!"

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FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.
Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but afraid to come about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded land, and frequently, and unnecessarily, have some enjoyable stay, and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the mind and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler, and if after standing twenty-four hours you find itropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for disease of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and constipation.

We are so absolutely certain of the curative power of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that we will send you a trial bottle, absolutely free, by mail, if you will write to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Sizes and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Original Plaster Strengthens, tones up, strengthens, etc.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Fall River Line

to

NEW YORK

STEAMERS

PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA

Leave Long wharf, Newport, daily, at 9:25 P. M., due New York 7:00 A. M. Meal service à la carte. Orchestra on each steamer.

WICKFORD LINE

STEAMER GENERAL

(Week Days Only.)

Lv. Iup. Lv. Due
Newport, New York, 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.
(2nd Wh.) (G. O. T.)
10.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m. 10.10 a.m.
10.11 p.m. 10.11 p.m. 10.11 p.m.
4.05 p.m. 10.21 p.m. 10.21 p.m.

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, 320 Thames St., and at Wharf Office.
C. G. GARDNER Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time Tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Tables in Effect Sept. 1914.
Time Tables in Effect Sept. 1914.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Tiverton and Boston week days—8.05, 8.13, 9.10, 11.07 a.m., 10.10, 10.18, 10.26, 7.10, 7.23 p.m. Sundays—Leave Newport 8.55, 7.03, 11.05 a.m., 8.03, 8.55, 9.23 p.m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 10.00, 8.03, 8.23 p.m.

Tiverton—8.13, 9.13, 10.13 a.m., 11.10, 11.00 p.m.

Providence—8.13, 9.23 p.m., 10.23 p.m.

Plymouth—11.05 a.m., 8.03 p.m.

New Bedford—8.13, 9.13, 10.13 a.m., 11.10, 11.00 p.m.

Providence (via Fall River)—8.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 10.00, 8.03, 8.23, 7.10, 9.21 p.m.

SHORT LINE

TO—

PROVIDENCE

VIA—

Newport & Providence Railway

in effect Sept. 15, 1914.

A car will leave Washington Square Week Days at 7:40 a. m.,

making a close connection through to Providence by way of Bristol, arriving at Union Station, Providence,

at 9:30 a. m. The other trips

through the day will remain the

same, leaving Newport at 50 minutes past the hour until 5:50 p. m.

Sundays, connecting through to

Providence leaving Newport each

hour from 8:50 a. m. to 7:50 p. m.

S. W. TOWLE,
Superintendent

WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their streets or places of business, should make application to the office, 51st Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8. a. m. to 3 p. m.

GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

Fish and Fungus.

Every one knows that fishes of almost every sort are, when fresh caught, slippery and hard to hold. This slippiness is due to a sort of mucus exuded through the scales and is of the greatest importance to all slimy creatures. One of the important functions of the fish's slimy coating is to protect it from the attacks of fungi, a form of plant life found in all waters. If the fish is so injured that some spot becomes uncovered by the slime, barely visible fungus will be likely to lodge there, and when it is once lodged the process of reproduction is very rapid. It soon extends over the gills and kills the fish. The primary cause of the slime of the fish is to reduce its friction when in motion through the water and thereby increase its rate of speed. It also serves as a cushion to the scales, which it protects from injury.

Children Ory
FOR FLETCHERS
CASTORIA

SYMPATHY NOT CALLED FOR

Kind-Hearted Man Learned Something as to Predilections of the Average "Kid."

City Hall park wasizzling, remarks the New York Evening Post. Suddenly a shrill clamor rose above the low-keyed songs of traffic, and like a flock of blackbirds, a dozen children in all stages of undress and dirtiness flew toward the southwest corner of the park. A tall, good-natured man leaned against the iron fence and held up a handful of yellow slips of paper. They pleaded for them, fought for them; and when the last had been grabbed, they disappeared as quickly as they had come.

"Would you mind telling me," asked an interested spectator, "what it is you are giving away?"

"Why," said the man, "they are little tickets."

"Free?"

"Oh, no. You buy them over there at the milk station—cent apiece."

The practical good sense of the charity struck the spectator forcibly, and it was not many minutes before another crowd was struggling and clamoring for the coveted bits of paper. He favored the smallest, dirtiest, and thinnest children. One little mite, with big, wistful brown eyes particularly touched his heart, and he pressed a nickel into her hand. It was something of a shock to see her, a moment later, shyly nudging one of the other children and displaying her pudgy little palm full of the yellow slips.

"Want to know what they do with them tickets?" said the first man. "Well, they sell 'em." He pointed across the way to where a group of tattered bables surrounded a vendor of cheap sweets.

"Poor little things!" sighed the spectator, "they do not even know what to do with them!"

"Maybe they don't," said the man, "but they have a mighty good time doing the things that ain't, and with no oneargin' after 'em to keep 'em straight. There's nothin' a kid likes better than to go unwatched and unwashed." A wistful, reminiscent look crept into his eyes. "Used to be," he breathed, "I'd like to be one of 'em again!"

Then he eyed the spectator sharply. "You look," said he, "as if you were ready to shed tears over 'em; but let me tell you something; if you have never been one of 'em, you don't know what fun is. Now I don't mean no offense, but I wouldn't be surprised if you was brought up in a nursery," he spoke the words with a deep, tinge of contempt; "and do you think that one of them," pointing to a knot of squabbling youngsters, "would change places with a nursery kid? It gets me," he continued with a shrug, "what kinds of people turns sorry for each other."

Important Judicial Decision.

A unique case involving the workmen's compensation act of England was decided by the house of lords in Kelly vs. Board of Management of the Trim Joint District School, which was twice argued before their lordships and occupied two days at each hearing. It appears that John Kelly was a schoolmaster employed by the defendants, and while discharging his duties was assaulted by the pupils in a concerted attack and suffered injuries from which he died the same day. His mother, as a dependent, sued for damages on the ground that his death occurred as the result of injuries arising out of his employment. The county court judge and the court of appeals upheld the contention, and the lords of appeal affirmed the judgment four to three. It is now authoritatively decided that an accident is not the less an accident by reason of its being brought about by deliberate violence. There was not so much difficulty upon the question as to whether it arose out of and in the course of the employment of deceased as a schoolmaster, though the point was also strenuously put forward and argued.

Alarming Increase in Lunacy.

A mad world will perhaps be the final outcome if this recent statistics on lunacy in England continue at the present rate of increase. One person in every 256 in England and Wales is officially declared to be insane by the report of the commissioners in lunacy issued recently. These figures show that the total number of insane people has increased by 1,860 as compared with that of the previous year. The figures show the interesting fact that both the well to do and the criminal classes are becoming easier. There are 18 fewer criminal lunatics, while pauper lunatics have increased by 1,839. This would show that 112 fewer persons of the better-off classes have been certified as mentally deficient. In 65 years, viz., from 1859 to 1914, the number of persons known to be under care has increased from 36,762 to 140,237, or a growth of 281.5 per cent.

MOVIES DEMARILIZZI SOUTH SEA NATIONS.

Moving picture shows are demarilizing the South Sea natives, breaking up their old peaceful customs and introducing them to crime, says a returned English traveler from that part of the world.

Although the average islander is lazy, good-natured and peace-loving, he is not far removed from the days of savagery. Of an excitable and emotional nature, he is carried away by the dramatic films exhibited by promoters. An islander will pawn his last possession, says the traveler, to see a picture show.

A recent case occurred in the Samoan Islands, where three natives, one a former policeman, stole revolvers and started out to imitate a hold-up scene. They set upon a European plantation manager, and shot both dead for robbing. The murderers were followed by battles with the natives, with the result that two of the band were killed in action and the third was captured and later hanged.

In Its Nature.

This picture of a hanging is a gruesome thing, but the artist certainly has done it splendidly, has he not?"

"Yes, but then a hanging matter ought to be the subject of capital execution."

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Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 111.
Home Telephone 1010.

Saturday, December 19, 1914.

Snow in northern New York is said to be from two to five feet deep.

Ex-Ambassador Herrick says that his diplomatic experience in France cost him \$400,000. Rather expensive honor. Still if it leads to the Presidential chair may be worth it.

It is claimed that the Argentine Republic offers a present market for at least \$100,000,000 worth of American goods. This is the claim of the Argentine ambassador to the United States.

The government's estimate of the value of the crops this year is \$4,945, \$82,000. This is larger than last year for everything except cotton. The crop of cotton is large but the price is low owing to the European war.

It is reported that the Interstate commission will decide against permitting the New Haven Company to retain its Sound steamship lines. If the commission does so decide it will be in opposition to the request of nearly all the people in New England who have anything to do with the steamboat lines.

Wilson's pet bandit, Villa, is said to be executing prominent citizens in Mexico City at the rate of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty a day. Wilson would not recognize Huerta's power because he claimed that, indirectly at least, he had been concerned in the murder of Madero. Consistency is not one of the jewels in Wilson's diadem.

The trolley car service is as bad in Providence as it is in Newport, if not a little worse. You can stand on a street corner and see half filled car whiz by if it has the sign "car following" on front, and when the "car following" finally arrives perhaps five minutes later have the pleasure of finding that packed to the doors, with "standing room only," and very little of that. It is a little strange that street cars cannot be run on common sense principles.

The latest book, entitled "British as Germany's Vassal," by von Bernhardi, author of "Germany and the Next War," insists that "decadent England" must give up her naval supremacy, quit Triple Entente, abandon her allies and disarm by distributing her fleet over the world, meanwhile leaving Germany alone in crushing France and acquiring domination of Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. As a romance Bernhardi will surpass A. Conan Doyle and any other great novelist of the age.

When the European war began Germany had a fleet of 2000 merchant ships on the seas, with a tonnage of 5,184,720 tons. Of these 90 steamers have been captured by the allies, 166 are detained in British or allied ports, 646 are refugees in neutral ports, and 329 are locked up in the ports of Germany. These unavailable and idle steamships represent 89 percent of the gross tonnage of the German Empire.

So completely does the British navy hold command of the seas that though several score British merchant steamers have been captured by the enemy, no fewer than 9928 British ships, or 95 per cent. of the total number, with a gross tonnage of 20,122,173, or 97 per cent. of the total tonnage of the British Empire, are plying their accustomed routes or are free and available for regular service. While the earnings of German merchant shipping are entirely cut off, the earnings of British merchant ships continue and, indeed, in gross amount are unquestionably higher than they ever were. Ocean freight rates have reached an abnormal figure. This disaster to German shipping ought to ensure to the benefit of United States ships, and once more the stars and stripes ought to be seen in all civilized ports.

It is all right to give liberally for the starving thousands in Belgium. But do not let this giving for those in foreign lands lead you to neglect the poor and the sufferers right at our own doors. There are several millions of wage earners in this country out of work. Every man out of employment means an average of at least five people whose source of supply has been cut off. That there will be great suffering from want in all our cities this winter goes without saying. There never was a time in the history of this nation when there were so many people idle—not because they want to be—but because their employers have nothing for them to do. The Wilson administration is constantly telling of the good times the Democratic managers are going to give us. They have been at the helm of government for two years. They have had everything absolutely their own way, with a great European war to help them cover up many of their mistakes. The newspapers of the land are trying to boom things by heralding broadcast every little war contract that may be made and every small factory that has had the courage to open its gates after being closed for a long time. Yet the fact remains that people cannot get work, and that the idle army is increasing rather than diminishing. The great mercantile houses of the country are withdrawing their men from the road, showing that the small dealer has no market for their goods, and a thousand other indications make the dullness so plain that he who

Railroads Should be Paid.

Ex-President Taft writes to a friend regard the Parcel Post as one of the things which was initiated in my administration, and which I am sure will be regarded as a great step forward in methods of cheap transportation for the people. The same is true of postal Savings Banks. The machinery for the post office it has been demonstrated of few peculiar facilities for the conveyance of parcels. This was shown in Europe before we adopted the system and has been shown by its practice here since its adoption. There is one thing connected with the Parcel Post that ought not to meet the approval of anybody, and that is that we have not given to the railroads appropriate compensation for the additional burden that they have to carry by reason of the Parcel Post, but after a time Congress will see its duty and make reparation in this regard I hope. The Postal Savings Banks and the Parcel Post have been long coming because of the opposition of both interested and disinterested persons, but they are here now and it will be most interesting to watch their usefulness grow.

Latin American Trade.

That New England manufacturers and its business interests are keenly alive to the remarkable opportunities presented for expanding New England's trade with Latin America as a consequence of the war was demonstrated unmistakably on Tuesday at the big export meeting held in Boston under the auspices of the New Haven road.

Important results are expected to flow from this meeting, arranged by the railroad with the idea of showing New England business men how trade with these countries might be developed. Nearly 700 business men representing all kinds of industries, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade were present. About 125 cities and towns in the New Haven's territory were represented.

Prior to the conference a luncheon at the New American House was tendered those present by the railroad. Chalmers Howard Elliott of the New Haven presided.

The stories of suffering in New York are some of them heartrending. Many thousands of persons are being fed daily by the Charity organizations, and it is said that there are more homeless people in that city than ever before. The N. Y. Times says: "The number of abjectly poor revealed by the sudden cold surprised those who have dealt with public and private relief in winter for ten years. An unusual number of applications for relief were made by family groups, and a very large number of the applicants were new and had not been put on the records at the relief stations in other years." Yet President Wilson tells us that hard times are purely psychological. It is pretty evident that a person can starve to death just as well on psychological times as any other.

The cost of the war to France for first six months in 1915 is officially figured at \$1,185,888,000 or about \$200,000,000 monthly. This total is the addition to the usual expenditures of the army but it includes \$101,400,000 to persons out of employment, and \$10,200,000 for maintenance of persons driven from their homes by the German invasion.

An Iowa newspaper says: The Tariff Protection to American industries vs Free Trade—is the paramount issue in this country; and will be as long as there is a Free Trade or "Tariff for revenue" party. Therefore it is the duty of every Republican newspaper to keep the facts before the people all the time whether there is a campaign or not.

Admiral Fiske's testimony in Washington thoroughly proves Congressman Gardner's claim that we are utterly unprepared for war. The Admiral says the navy is inefficient and that it will take five years to put it on a fighting basis where it could hope to cope "with one of the nations of Europe."

The river and harbor bill as prepared to pass at this session of Congress appropriates \$34,183,530. Of this sum Rhode Island is to get \$75,000 for Point Judith harbor of refuge. Four-fifths of the appropriations are for southern harbors and waters.

A log raft containing one million feet of cedar, said to be the largest floated on the Pacific, recently made the trip from British Columbia to Puget Sound. It was 100 feet long and 70 feet wide; it stood 15 feet out of the water and 20 feet under.

Gen. Goethals has barred liquor from the canal zone and students of geography will hereafter be confused as to the meaning of the temperate zones.

The General is making the canal zone somewhat torrid for the thirsty imbiber as well as for law breakers in general.

It may be that Col. Bryan wants to get out of the cabinet in order to be in a better position to work up a stampede in 1916.

A Bryan stampede at this late day would be about as dangerous as the braying of an army mule.

This bombing of defenseless towns is not civilized warfare. It is simply barbarian tactics. Nothing is accomplished beyond the slaughter of a few hundred defenseless people. The Germans gain no credit from such attacks.

Don't Kill Prosperity.

The following good advice to the raw material man is from a former member of the General Assembly Mr. Fred E. Nowell of Central Falls and is found in a late issue of the American Metal Worker.

Sir—I have noticed that whenever there has been a long dull spell in business, and the foundry people are doing practically nothing, more especially the brass founders, that if they start out to make business, and put the prices down so as to look very tempting, so much so that they succeed in securing a big order, that will start up the founders and set the idle men to work, immediately the price of raw materials goes up and continues to advance, until there is very little profit in the job, and the next order does not come. And your paper immediately cries great prosperity, prices in raw materials have risen. Hurrah Boys, We'll fix those fellows that started this boom and they do, as our customers will not pay any more but will try and find substitutes instead. The poor founders are subject to all kinds of competition, but with the raw materials such as copper, tin, lead, spelter, antimony, coal, etc., the prices are put the same all over the country.

I don't consider it a mark of prosperity to read in your paper every morning up an eighth, next day a quarter, then a half, then a cent. But would rather hear that the founders are working on full time with their help all employed. No, Mr. "Raw Material Feller," you just keep those old prices the same a little longer and we may be able to send you in some big orders that will redound that surplus stock and put it into money. For heaven's sake don't kill the prosperity child just as quick as it is born.

Needed at Point Judith.

From the Sterling Journal.

During the severe northeast storm that swept the North Atlantic coast last week, it was again demonstrated that power lifeboats are urgently needed at the Point Judith life-saving station. In trying to make the harbor of refuge there on Monday in a 72-mile gale, the oyster sloop Lucia Nickerson was wrecked on the end of the breakwater. Her skipper, Capt. F. W. Fisher of Barnstable, and a seaman were in imminent danger of losing their lives, when after a severe struggle, due to their long row around the Point, the life-savers were able to reach them in their surf boat, but were so exhausted that they, in turn, were obliged to appeal for help, and all were finally rescued by the torpedo boat destroyer Morris, Lieut. Commander Elberle, which was obliged to take refuge within the harbor.

In order to install proper equipment or able power lifeboats, however, it is also recommended in that document, is another necessity to furnish the requisite shelter for that landing place. All this waits the action of the River and Harbor Committee. In the meantime, hundreds of lives are annually placed in jeopardy because of its inaction. It is the wholesale slaughtering of such items as this in the last river and harbor bill that the Marine Journal has entered its strong protest against in recent issues.

Governor-elect R. Livingston Beckman and Sheriff Andrew J. Wilcox on Thursday perfected the plans for the State inauguration on January 6. The programme will be about as in former years.

The Wilson-Underwood free trade tariff bill has not troubled the trusts much. As far as heard from none of them have reduced the cost of living one iota.

SENSATIONAL NAVAL FEAT**Submarine Dives Under Mines and Torpedoes Turkish Warship**

A communication issued by the British official bureau announced that the Turkish battleship Messudieh had been torpedoed by a British submarine. The official bureau's statement is as follows:

"Submarine B 11, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Holbrook of the royal navy, entered the Dardanelles and in spite of the difficult current dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudieh, which was guarding the mine fields.

"Although pursued by gunboats and torpedo boats the B 11 returned safely after being submerged, on one occasion, for nine hours.

"When last seen the Messudieh was sinking by the stern."

UNDER A PROTECTORATE**Termination of Turkish Sovereignty Over Egyptian Territory**

The British official press bureau issued a statement concerning the making of Egypt a British protectorate. It says:

In view of a state of war arising out the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his majesty, and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate.

The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated; and, his majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defense of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests.

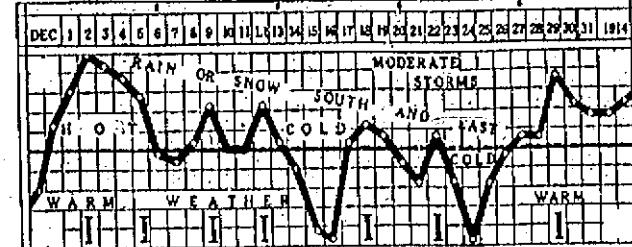
The King has approved the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel MacMahon to be high commissioner for Egypt.

NO AUSTRIANS IN SERVIA**King Peter Re-enters Belgrade at the Head of His Army**

King Peter and Prince Alexander and Prince George have entered Belgrade at the head of the victorious Serbian army, according to advices from Nish.

Not a single Austrian, a statement by the Serbian general staff says, now remains on Serbian soil.

Eight Hundred Miners Entombed An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Kukusha, Japan, as a result of which 800 laborers are imprisoned in the workings of the mine—London Spectator.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Temperature of December will average much warmer than usual, remarks. Day warm first few days of the month and cold during the week centering on 15 and 24. Also quite warm 29 to Jan. 2. Cold waves near 15 and 24. Moderate storms 19 to 24. Most rain or snow in southern and eastern sections. Not much precipitation on Pacific coast, or in northwest sections east of Rockies. Very few severe storms and very little snow except in northeastern sections. General deficiency in precipitation.

Heavy rains in South America, floods in China, severe winter storms and heavy snow in European Russia. Much better weather than usual in Germany and France, stormy in Great Britain and more than usual rain. Stormy and heavy rains in Australia.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian, Ga. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

Copyrighted 1914, by W. T. Foster, Washington, D. C. Dec. 17, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 21 to 26, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. This 6-day storm period will average colder than any other of the month, the cool wave will be a cold wave of about the general average of cold waves, rains in southern and snows in northeastern sections will be greatest in the month and a sudden and great rise in temperatures will come as the next disturbance approaches.

The storm waves, or disturbances, cover a 6-day period on an average but they often overlap each other and a careless reader will sometimes get tangled in trying to follow the forecasts. Usually one disturbance enters the western part of the continent while another is passing onto the Atlantic. Eastern sections should expect rough and disagreeable weather from the above described 6-day storm period.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about December 26, cross Pacific slope by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern central valleys 31. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 26, great central valleys 28, eastern sections 30. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 29, great central valleys 31, eastern sections Jan. 2.

This will bring a great warm wave and a moderate cold wave will close out the disturbance. Not much rain or snow. This disturbance will inaugurate the relocation of the precipitation for the next precipitation month, which will cover Dec. 23 to Jan. 22. At the beginning of these changes the precipitation is usually moderate and heaviest near its close, unless great

disturbances change the dates. The most severe storms of January are expected 17 to 22 and therefore the greatest precipitation will be near that 6-day period.

The evaporation to supply the unusually heavy precipitation of January will come from the Atlantic coast from east of Newfoundland, southward to east of Cuba. All our Atlantic seaboard will be enveloped in dense fog for more days and nights than usual and a great amount of rain may be expected in eastern sections, the Gulf states, the West Indies and northern sections of South America. North of the cotton states and west of the great lakes, not much precipitation is expected.

The above precipitation forecast is general; it will prove good for three-fourths of this continent; but local causes will lead to errors in, one-fourth of the country. It all depends on the central location of the evaporation. With that known the most important check on precipitation is the mountain ranges; next is the rivers and then the general lifting force of the atmosphere which changes every month. You must therefore allow us to err for one-fourth of the country. We can work out these exceptions but the labor is great and it is not practical to cover more than we have in this general forecast. We are safe in saying that three-fourths of our readers will be satisfied with this general forecast of precipitation for Dec. 23 to Jan. 22 inclusive. The forecast is of great interest; a lack of snow on the winter wheat and a lack of rain in the cotton states, where they will be flooded next year, are matters of great importance.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER**Germans Cheered as They Went to Death Off Falkland Islands**

The Town Council and Court of Probate met at the Town Hall Monday afternoon, with all the members present.

The following licenses were granted:

David B. Anthony, pool-table; Ping Pong, junk; William Southworth, victualling house.

William and Jane Shaw presented a petition for a tavern license, to sell liquor; rejected.

The application for a liquor license by Adam Krieder, referred to this time, was laid on the table.

The application of William H. Conning for a transfer of his liquor license was granted.

The town clerk was authorized to draw an order on the town treasurer for \$100, the town's appropriation for the Public Library, payable to George R. Hicks, treasurer of the Library Association.

The Town Sergeant was authorized to have a telephone installed in the town jail, in accordance with a proposition allowing a discount, received from the telephone company.

The commissioner of the town farm was authorized to replace the road sign directing the way to the farm.

Councilman Frank C. Gory was directed to consult with Attorney Clark Burdick as to the disposition of the water in front of Joe Bent Souris's place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harrison F. Morris of Philadelphia. Mrs. Elliott is one of the speakers before the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia.

Melville Post-Office has been supplied with new carrier's tables to be used in sorting the mail.

Miss Dorothy Sherman has arrived home from her school, Glen Eden to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman.

There was a good attendance at the sale held by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in the vestry of the church.

The Christmas sale held by the Colonel William Barton Chapter

NATION STIRRED TO ITS DEPTHS

England Realizes Seriousness
of German Raid on Coast

RECRUITING IS STIMULATED

People in Fear of Invasion Since
Shelling of Home Towns Resulted
in Ninety-Nine Deaths and More
Than Two Hundred Persons Being
Injured—Berlin Celebrates Victory
in Poland Which It Calls Greatest
of the War—Conflicting Claims in
Western War Zone, Where Hos-
pitals Are Again Filling Up

England is girding herself for war—not for war on the continent now, but war on her own soil, inviolate for years to the profaning step of a hostile invader.

Shells from German warships have fallen on English soil. Ninety-nine English citizens, mostly non-combatants, have been killed in their own houses and streets in the coast towns of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby. More than 250 have been wounded. The British navy has failed in its purpose—the object for which millions upon millions have been spent—the keeping of the "tight little island" really light to the efforts of a warring foe.

While outwardly England was not perturbed at the raid and bombardment by German warships Wednesday, the nation was really stirred to its depths. The first sign came with the rush of men to the recruiting offices; men who had up to now heard with indifference the appeals of the war office for "men, more men."

"This is worth two army corps to Kitchener's forces," said Thomas J. McNamara, parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, in speaking of the effect of the German raid.

Certain of Invasion
England is to be invaded. Every Englishman understands this now. It did not need the statement of Prince von Bismarck, former Imperial German chancellor, to make Englishmen feel sure of this. "This is simply the prelude to what the German fleet is soon to undertake, which may astonish the world," said the chancellor.

For the moment the strengthening of the overseas expedition is forgotten. Immediately the home militia, the newly recruited regiments, even the Canadian overseas forces, now in camp at Salisbury Plains, are to be rushed to the eastern seacoast of England to strengthen existing and to establish new garrisons of defense. The German raid has roused England in a way that weeks of fighting in France and Belgium have been unable to do.

The British navy's patrol of the coast will be doubled, both in numbers and efficiency. While the excuse that the German raid was possible only because of thick fog and good luck is accepted, it is accepted with the reservation that it must not happen again. It is felt that the Germans will try the same thing over again, and yet again, and that the time will come that will be the once too often.

Great Britain today is rushing to a war footing in a sense that the British people have not so far believed necessary.

Russians on the Run
Coming hard upon the daring raid upon the English coast, in which the German warships escaped, and escaped without a scratch so far as is known, the news from the eastern theatre of the war is very disquieting.

The war in Poland and Galicia seems to have reached its crisis, and upon the developments of the next fortnight will probably depend the issue of the titanic struggle that has been waged for the past four months by the combined German and Austrian forces against the Russians.

"The Russians are retreating all along the entire front in Galicia and Poland," says the official statement issued at Vienna, which is the outstanding feature of the news from the battle fronts.

While there is no official confirmation of this news from other sources, Berlin has heard the glad tidings, and the Kaiser's capital was decked with the tricolor of the fatherland from one end of the great city to the other; the streets were filled with cheering crowds, and Unter den Linden, the beautiful thoroughfare which leads to the imperial palace, was the scene of almost riotous enthusiasm.

The Berlin newspapers hail the victory in Poland as the greatest of the war, and the end of the greatest battle in all history.

Allies on the Defensive
The German and French official communications do not disclose much of what is going on in the west, but it is apparent that the allies are still on the defensive from the coast to La Bassee, and at various other points along the front.

While not very marked advances are reported, the French claim to have made some progress and to have organized the ground which they gained during the preceding days. The Germans, on the other hand, assert that the attacks by the allies have been repulsed.

From the number of injured reaching the hospitals of both the Germans and the allies, it is evident that the fighting in Flanders was of a more severe character than shown in the official statements. The correspondents report that the hospitals are again filling up, while along the Dutch border continuous firing can be heard.

MRS. MILLS SAYS SHE IS GUILTY

Admits Manslaughter In the
Killing of Manley

The trial of Mrs. Jennie M. Mills of Henniker, who was charged with the murder of Charles A. Manley, came to a sudden end at Concord, N. H., when she changed her plea of not guilty to that of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

If the trial had gone on the woman's 14-year-old daughter Frances would have been an important witness.

It was the daughter's story that led to the woman's arrest. She had escaped suspicion for weeks. Then the statement came from the girl, accusing her mother of slaying Manley; for whom Mrs. Mills was housekeeper.

The accused is declared to have said she shot Manley upon his return to his home in a drunken condition and while in fear of her own life.

Manley was found in his bed with his head blown off by a shotgun on March 4.

THE BOSTON ELECTION

Good Government Candidates Chosen
For City Council

The Good Government association forces swept Boston, electing John A. Coulthurst, Walter Ballantine and Henry E. Ilagan to the city council for three years.

Joseph Leo and Frederick L. Bogart were elected to the school committee for three years.

License
City Mayor Yes No
Beverly, H. A. MacDonald 1322 2201
Chelsea, J. H. Malone ... 2688 2142
Newburyport, G. J. Fogg ... 1385 1523
No. Adams, W. E. Brown 1686 1105

*Re-elected.

TACOMA GOES TO COLON

Cruiser Will Protect Neutrality of
Panama Canal Zone

Secretary Daniels ordered the cruiser Tacoma, now at San Domingo, to proceed to Colon to guard against violations of the neutrality of the Panama canal.

Colon Goethals again cabled to Secretary of War Garrison, setting forth his need for torpedo boat destroyers in canal ports in order to preserve the neutrality of the canal zone.

In his message Colonel Goethals says he has no means of preventing the use of the canal or Panama ports as a means of communication, and that these ports apparently are being used to this end at the present time.

Goethals expressed the opinion that there was as much necessity for torpedo boat destroyers at canal ports as at any other American ports where they were stationed to prevent breaches of maritime law or of neutrality.

DEATH OF GENERAL DAVIS

Soldier-Author Is Suddenly Stricken
by Heart Disease

Major General George B. Davis, former judge advocate of the United States army, who participated in many important engagements with Massachusetts cavalry in the Civil War, died suddenly at his home at Washington from an attack of heart disease.

One of Davis' last posts of duty was in Boston. He was a writer on military topics, an American delegate to The Hague conferences and to the Red Cross conference at Geneva, and had seen service in the Philippines. He was born at Ware, Mass.

AUTO BANDIT KILLED

Hohi Shot in Street Due Following
Robbery of Two Banks

Frank G. Hohi, notorious automobile bandit, was killed after a daring three hours' career of crime, which included the robbing of two banks, the theft of an automobile and a pistol duel with policemen in a Cincinnati street that resulted with almost certain mortal wounds to one officer and the death of the bandit.

The sum of \$13,100 was missing as the result of the bank robberies, and the police are confident that Mohi, in his wild automobile dashes, managed to pass this money to some confederate.

Feb. 14 Is Peace Sunday

The Church Peace union, embracing all denominations, has asked all American churches to celebrate on Sunday, Feb. 14, the centenary of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Wade rabbit hunting W. M. Hall, a Nobleboro, Me., farmer, 55, was fatally shot through the stomach while carelessly handling his shotgun.

The high school building at Winslow, Me., was burned. The loss is \$15,000.

Delinquent students at Dartmouth college will not hereafter be permitted to make up their deficiencies by attendance at the Dartmouth summer schools.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Wellington Rubber company of Medford, Mass., disclosed liabilities of \$100,000.

Dr. Patrick W. Murphy, 33, of Canton, Mass., was thrown from a auto and killed.

SCOTT TO ACT AS EMISSARY

American Army Chief Ordered
to Mexican Border

CONDITIONS ARE UNBEARABLE

Bills Will Remain at Head of Large
Body of Troops Prepared to Meet
Any Hostile Move Which May Follow
Returning of Shots From Mexican Side of Boundary Line

General Scott, chief of staff of the army, was ordered to Naco, Ariz.; by Secretary of War Garrison, to take charge of the situation there, which has become critical. General Scott left at once and will reach Naco Saturday noon.

The accused is declared to have said she shot Manley upon his return to his home in a drunken condition and while in fear of her own life.

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118 HOMELESS MEN GLAD TO BE JAILED

Great Drove of "Hoboes" Taken
From Cars in Railroad Yard

The Somerville, Mass., police arrested 118 men, most of them hungry and ill-clad, in cars in the yard of the Boston and Maine road, where they had "camped" for the night to escape the cold.

With the assistance of railroad employees, they were piled into a freight car and transported to the Union square station. From there, the men were marched to the Somerville police station.

The entire 118 captives had but 75 cents, among them when searched. There was a small mountain of pipes and packages of tobacco. Many had towels, pieces of soap, combs and mirrors.

In the Somerville court they were all charged with trespass and each fined \$10. Each one of the lot pleaded guilty to the charge and not one shed a tear when he learned that he must spend the next twenty days in jail through failure to pay the fine.

DIVORCE IS ASKED

Cowles, Who Figured in Navy Yard
Fraud, Is Sued by Wife

Sensational testimony is promised in the suit of Mrs. Florence J. Cowles against Dr. Edward S. Cowles, who conducts the Cowles sanatorium at Portsmouth, N. H.

Judge Young gave Mrs. Cowles a temporary injunction restraining her husband from interfering with her personal liberty and giving her the custody of their two daughters, pending the outcome of the trial.

Cowles formerly lived in Boston and was involved in the sensational court martial of Paymaster Auld at the Charlestown navy yard in 1910 that resulted in the court martial of two naval officers. The Cowles were married in 1908.

RICHARD CANFIELD DEAD

Man Who Owned Noted Gambling
Places Succumbs to Accident

Richard V. Canfield, former gambler, whose houses of chance were famous places in their day, died at his home at New York of a fracture at the base of his skull, received in a fall on the stairs of a subway station.

Canfield was almost as well known in art as in gambling circles, for he was a connoisseur, and numbered among his friends many collectors and artists. It is believed he died possessed of a big estate, a rare accomplishment for a man who acquired his wealth running gambling houses.

DARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Prisoners Cut Hole to Attic and Slide
Down Shaky Rope to Freedom

Four prisoners in the Merrimack county jail at Concord, N. H., dared death and in a most sensational manner escaped from the institution.

Cutting a hole through the ceiling of a corridor during the temporary absence of the turnkey, they climbed into an attic, thence to the roof, and slid forty feet to the ground on a weak and shaky rope made of blankets.

Police of police of this and the surrounding cities and towns are scouring the countryside.

"SAFETY FIRST!"

Schooner Fifty-Two Days on Trip
From Bangor to Boston

A record passage for a sailing vessel between Bangor and Boston for slowness was made by the 62-year-old schooner Mary Brewer, which arrived at Boston from Bangor, the trip of 250 miles occupying a passage of fifty-two days.

Owing to the vessel's age, Captain Foster took no chances, keeping anchored in harbors until conditions looked favorable. In that way he managed to escape gales.

The Methodist church at Southampton, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$17,000.

IVY POISON ON HANDS, FACE, LEGS

In Pimples, Started to Spread;
Burned

AN OLD NORMAN CUSTOM.

The "Cry for Justice" Still Survives
In the Channel Islands.

An interesting and unusual revival of an ancient Norman custom occurred at Guernsey not long ago when Daniel Debelle, juror, justice elected Alderman, whose election the royal court annulled because he had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment some years ago, raised a clamour de baro, or a "cry for justice," against a fresh election by kneeling bareheaded at the entrance of the courthouse and exclaiming: "Haro! Haro! Haro, a l' aside mon prince, on le fait tort!" (Help me, my prince! They do me wrong.)

The clamour de baro, an ancient Norman custom, still survives in the Channel Islands. The appellant must on his knees and before witnesses, raise the cry that acts as an injunction until the alleged tort or trespass has been passed on by the court. If the trespass continues he is liable to arrest and punishment. Although the clamour is still legal in the Channel Islands, recourse to it is very rare, and there has been no instance of it in Alderney for two centuries. It is, however, a very effective procedure.

The derivation usually ascribed to the form of the plea is curious. "Haro" is said to be an abbreviation of "Ha! Roll!" a direct appeal to Roll, the first Duke of Normandy, and the cry is thus traced back to the days when there were no courts and justice was personally meted out by princes. It is, however, more probable that "baro" is simply an exclamation to attract attention.

A similar custom, applicable only in criminal cases, was the Saxon clamor violence, which existed at the time of the Norman invasion.—*Youth's Companion*.

DRAGON FLIES AT SEA.

The Puzzle That Came With Them and a Squall Later On.

In describing a voyage from Hong Kong to Shanghai some years ago Admiral Fitzgerald relates in his book "Memories of the Sea," a peculiar experience:

"One afternoon when we were lying at anchor out of sight of land, the weather being very close and sultry, we saw a great cloud approaching the ship from the direction of the shore, which was about fifty miles off. The cloud came slowly nearer and nearer. It did not look like rain; and presently, as it enveloped the ship, we found it was composed of dragon flies, and very big ones. They evidently made for the ship to get a resting place, but many missed and fell exhausted in the calm sea."

"The masts, the yards, the rigging and all the ropes in the ship were encrusted with them. It was a very sultry evening; and about 6 o'clock we all bathed. I remember the strange experience of diving into a sea of dragon flies, which stuck to our arms and shoulders, got into our hair and quite spoiled our swim. A light air then came off from the land, so we weighed anchor and made sail to the southward, and at midnight, just as the watch was changing, we were struck by a terrific squall, which laid the old ship nearly on her beam ends."

"We wondered whether the visitation of dragon flies was connected in any way with the squall. But if they were blown fifty miles off the land, where they certainly did not want to go, why did we not get the wind for six hours afterward?"

Old-Time Ornaments.

In olden times pieces of ordinance were often named after birds and reptiles. Thus the sport of bawling gave us the "falcon" and "falconette," which were respectively six pound and three pound guns, the figures referring to the weight of the shot.

The "culverin" and "demolisher" cannon were so called because the handle of the gun was shaped like a serpent, "culverin" being derived from the French "couleuvre," a snake.

Musket was derived from the old French "mousquet," which meant a male sparrow hawk.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Sock and Buskin.

The expression "sock and buskin" (comedy and tragedy) had its origin in the *soccus*, the Latin name of the low shoe worn by the ancient comic actors; and the *buskin*, a contraction of the French word *brossequin*, remotely derived from the Greek *bursa*, a hide, or high soled shoe, worn by the ancient tragedians to increase their height. The *buskin* reached only to the ankle, the *buskin* to the knee.

Belated Discovery.

"So you finally proposed?" said his chum.

"Well to tell the truth," returned the thoughtful youth, "I really didn't know that I proposed, but she accepted me, so I guess that settles it. I tell you this language of ours is not to be used lightly."

Fashionable Penmanship.

"Looks like a futile transaction all round."

"What are you kicking about now?"

"This fed for large handwriting. My daughter got a box of expensive paper from a young man and used it all up writing him a note of thanks."—*Judge*.

Do They?

"A lot of men wonder why girls close their eyes when they are being kissed. But if the men would look into a mirror they would see the reason.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Have your book always baited; in the pool where you least think it there will be fish.—*Grid*.

Honors Were Even.

Ethel tossing her head—A kiss! Certainly not. I never kissed a man in my life! Jack—You're nothing on me. I never did either.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Exploded Theory.

"Nature abhors a vacuum."

"Nothing of the sort, or she would not give some people the power to talk!"—*Baltimore American*.

THE "WHY" OF A "HOT BOX."

A Railroad Official Says the Cause Is Simply Carelessness.

In answer to the question "What is a hot box?" a Kansas City Southern official has the following to say:

"A hot box is a sign that the safety first rule is not practiced by some car department man."

"There is no excuse for a hot box after a car is sent out if the train is carefully looked over by the car men at each terminal. Primarily a hot box is caused by poor waste and an insufficient greasing at the time it should have been done, and there is no excuse for one. A hot box is liable to cause a wreck, and a wreck on most railroads costs money, much more than the price of a sufficient quantity of waste and oil and grease to protect the journals of the car wheels.

"The farmer who buys a new wagon or a buggy has a pretty good idea of what a hot box means and the ways to prevent it. When he buys a new wagon he sees to it that the spindle is well greased so it will not get hot. He watches it closely and does not take any chances on the wheels running hot. The farmer's wheels on his new wagon or buggy would stick, and if he persisted in driving ahead he would soon have a bad spindle and a bad wheel.

"However, the results would not be so disastrous as they would be in a train of cars running at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. It's no wonder that trainmen use language unfit for a Sunday school class when they find a hot box in their train. They know that some one has been careless and sticking in his work and that he is to blame."—*New York Post*.

MENDEL'S LAW.

Shown in the Crossing of Pure Yellow and Pure Green Peas.

The following beautifully clear summary of the principles of mendelianism is due to the Rev. W. Wilkes, the famous horticulturist, who developed the Shirley poppy:

If you cross pure yellow and pure green peas either way—it matters not which is seed bearer and which pollen bearer—you will get all yellow seeds. If you sow these hybrid seeds, each will, if it germinates, produce a plant which will bear, say, forty seeds, thirty of which will on the average be yellow and ten green. The green, if sown and sown and sown for countless generations, will always bear green seeds true to the original green parents ignoring the always possible intervention of insects.

Not so, the thirty yellow. These when sown will on the average produce ten plants bearing all pure yellow seeds, which will be constant and true to the original yellow parent for countless generations. The remaining twenty plants will be impure yellow, each plant producing, on the average, one-quarter of its seeds pure yellow, one-quarter pure green and one-half impure yellow, which last will repeat the process and proportion practically forever.

This is the law of inheritance which is the basis of all the studies of the eugenists and, in fact, of all breeders of animals and plants.—*New York World*.

A Vine That Turns Into a Tree.

The woods of Cuba are wonderful, and their lasting qualities are remarkable. The jaguar and coopey start as a vine clinging to some large tree.

This vine grows to the top and then proceeds to put out laterals around the tree and finally kills it, but by this time it has grown entirely around the tree and has formed itself into a perfect forest tree sometimes four feet in diameter.

An unfortunate feature of this proceeding is that the wood is soft and useless for any purpose.

The wood stuck in the ground for fencing generally takes root and grows, forming a living barrier. It is a common thing to see a wire fence secured to a growing tree which has originated in this manner. This is not true of the jaguar wood, which is largely used for fences because of its sturdy qualities. There are some specimens of this wood, which are known to have been standing for more than a hundred years and there is no sign of decay or weakness of any kind.—*Chicago Journal*.

A Natural Ice Mine.

Among the rugged foothills of the Alleghenies, just beyond Connersport, Pa., one may see a most curious natural phenomenon. In a cave a few feet below the surface there exists a natural ice mine, the ceiling, walls and floor of the cave being perpetually covered with thick ice. Curiously enough, during the heat of summer the ice is much thicker than in the coldest winter.

Cientists who have tested the ice pronounce it to be absolutely pure natural ice, but no one has been able to discover the cause of this unusual formation, although several theories have been proposed.

Some scientists believe

that underground water, rising from great depths, congeals upon the walls,

but all theories thus far advanced have been unconfirmed, and the origin of the ice mine remains as much of a mystery as ever.—*Wide World Magazine*.

Secret Letter Opening.

It is said that secret service agents of certain of the foreign offices and police departments of foreign countries have raised letter opening to a fine art.

Some kinds of paper, it appears, can be steamed open without leaving any trace, and this simple operation is followed by reburnishing the gap with a bone instrument. In the case of a seal a matrix is taken by means of new bread before breaking the wax. When other methods fail the envelope is placed between pieces of wood with edges projecting one-twentieth of an inch. The edge of the envelope is first flattened, then roughened and finally slit open. Later a hair line of strong white gum is applied and the edges are melted under pressure.

The "Why" of a "Hot Box."

A Railroad Official Says the Cause Is Simply Carelessness.

In answer to the question "What is a hot box?" a Kansas City Southern official has the following to say:

"A hot box is a sign that the safety first rule is not practiced by some car department man."

"There is no excuse for a hot box after a car is sent out if the train is carefully looked over by the car men at each terminal. Primarily a hot box is caused by poor waste and an insufficient greasing at the time it should have been done, and there is no excuse for one. A hot box is liable to cause a wreck, and a wreck on most railroads costs money, much more than the price of a sufficient quantity of waste and oil and grease to protect the journals of the car wheels.

"The farmer who buys a new wagon or a buggy has a pretty good idea of what a hot box means and the ways to prevent it. When he buys a new wagon he sees to it that the spindle is well greased so it will not get hot. He watches it closely and does not take any chances on the wheels running hot. The farmer's wheels on his new wagon or buggy would stick, and if he persisted in driving ahead he would soon have a bad spindle and a bad wheel.

"However, the results would not be so disastrous as they would be in a train of cars running at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. It's no wonder that trainmen use language unfit for a Sunday school class when they find a hot box in their train. They know that some one has been careless and sticking in his work and that he is to blame."—*New York Post*.

NATION'S LABOR PROBLEM

OVER A MILLION AND A HALF WOMEN WORK AS FARM HANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Peter Bradford

Lecturer, National Farmers' Union.

Our government never faced so tremendous a problem as that now lying dormant at the doors of congress and the legislatures, and which, when aroused, will shake this nation from center to circumference, and make civilization hide its face in shame. That problem is—women in the field.

The last federal census reports show we now have 1,614,000 women working in the field, most of them south of the Mason and Dixon line. There were approximately a million negro slaves working in the fields when liberated by the emancipation proclamation. We have freed our slaves and our women have taken their places in bondage. We have broken the shackles off the negroes and welded them upon our daughters.

The Chain-Gang of Civilization.

A million women in bondage in the southern fields form the chain-gang of civilization—the industrial tragedy of the age. There is no overseer quite so cruel as that of unrestrained greed, no whip that stings like the lash of avarice, and no auctioneer's block quite so revolting as that of organized avarice.

The president of the United States was recently lauded by the press, and very properly so, for suggesting mediation between the engineers and railroad managers in adjusting their schedules of time and pay. The engineers threatened to strike if their wages were not increased from approximately ten to eleven dollars per day and service reduced from ten to eight hours and a similar readjustment of the overtime schedule. Our women are working in the field, many of them barefooted, for less than 50 cents per day, and their schedule is the rising sun and the setting star, and after the day's work is over they milk the cows, slop the hogs and rock the baby to sleep. Is anyone meditating over their problems, and to whom shall they threaten a strike?

Congress has listened approvingly to those who toll at the forge and bind the counter, and many of our statesmen have smiled at the threats and have fanned the flames of unrest among industrial laborers. But women are as surely the final victims of industrial warfare as they are the burden-bearers in the war between nations, and those who arbitrate and mediate the differences between capital and labor should not forget that when the expenses of any industry are unnecessarily increased, society tools the bill by drafting a new consignment of women from the home to the field.

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No financial award can be made without someone footling the bill, and we command to those who accept the responsibility of the distribution of industrial justice, the still small voice of the woman in the field as she pleads for mercy, and we beg that they pinch no crumb from her crust of bread or put another patch upon her ragged garments.

We beg that they listen to the scream of horror from the eagle on every American dollar that is wrung from the brow of toiling women and hear the Goddess of Justice blit at a verdict that increases the want of women to satisfy the greed of man.

The women behind the counter and in the factory cry aloud for sympathy, and the press thunders out in their defense and the pulpit pleads for mercy, but how about the woman in the field? Will not these powerful exponents of human rights turn their talents, energies and influence to her relief? Will the Goddess of Liberty enthroned at Washington hold the calloused hand and soothe the feverish brow of her sex who toils and reaps the nation's harvest of ill she permits the male of the species to shew women—weak and weary—from the breadline of industry to the back alleys of poverty?

Women and Children First.

The census enumerators tell us that of the 1,614,000 women who work in the fields as farm hands, 409,000 are sixteen years of age and under. What is the final destiny of a nation whose mothers spend their girlhood days behind the plow, pitching hay and hauling manure, and what is to become of womanly culture and refinement that grace the home, charm society and enthrone man to leap to glory in noble achievements? If our daughters are raised in the society of the ox and the companionship of the plow?

That strata between the ages of sixteen and forty-five are 950,000 women working as farm hands and many of them with sucking babes tugging at their breasts, as drenched in perspiration, they wield the scythe

and the hoe.

Ought to Be.

Mistress—This isn't a clean knife, Jane. New Servant—I'm sure it ought to be, mom. The last thing I cut with it was a bar of soap.—*Boston Transcript*.

Meeting Bills.

"He complains that he never can meet his bills."

"Lucky dog! Mine always show up on the first of the month."—*Judge*.

Fireless Locomotive.

For use in one of its depots for explosives the British government had a fireless locomotive built. It has a reservoir partly filled with water and is charged with high pressure steam from a boiler placed outside the danger zone. It can work on one charge of the reservoir for several hours of continuous hauling or for a much longer time on ordinary shunting work. It can stand for twelve hours in the open air with only slight loss of steam and can run back to the charging station under a pressure of only fifteen pounds to the square inch.

Exploded Theory.

"Nature abhors a vacuum."

"Nothing of the sort, or she would not give some people the power to talk!"—*Baltimore American*.

Do They?

"A lot of men wonder why girls close their eyes when they are being kissed. But if the men would look into a mirror they would see the reason.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Have your book always baited; in the pool where you least think it there will be fish.—*Grid*.

Honest Were Even.

Ethel tossing her head—A kiss! Certainly not. I never kissed a man in my life! Jack—You're nothing on me. I never did either.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Exploded Theory.

DEADLY SHRAPNEL.

Good "Man Killers" but Their Effectiveness is Limited.
Shrapnel, so called after their inventor, the British General Shrapnel, are thin cases of tough steel containing a large number of bullets—in the British artillery 203 and in the French and German 300—with a small bursting charge at the base of the projectile. The bursting charge breaks the thin steel case, when the bullet sweeps forward with the velocity imparted to the projectile by the gun. Shrapnel are regarded as good "man killers," but they are quite ineffective against buildings, where shells are deadly for the attack of field guns and buildings and for action against troops in trenches most armies employ howitzers, which are short, squat guns that toss their projectiles high in the air, high angle fire.

In the British army every division has forty-four field guns and eighteen howitzers. These howitzers are of 4.5 inch caliber, firing a shell 4.5 inch in diameter and weighing thirty-five pounds. They have a range of 7,200 yards, which is 1,000 yards greater than the range of the British field gun. The defect of the howitzer is that its shell is very heavy, and consequently much fewer rounds can be carried than with the field gun. There is no security that a single howitzer shell will do twice the damage of an ordinary field gun shell, though it weighs twice as much.

The French do not employ a howitzer in their field artillery. The Germans use a heavy pattern of six inch caliber, firing a shell of about ninety pounds, and a lighter pattern of 4.2 inch caliber.—New York Sun.

THE RED CROSS.

Its Real Origin Dates to Napoleon's Italian Campaign of 1859.

The Red Cross owes its real origin to the great and terrible campaign of 1859, when Napoleon made it his boast that his would free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic." At the great battle of Solferino 10,000 Austrians and some 6,000 French soldiers were left dead and dying on the fields.

A Swiss gentleman named M. Henri Dunant, made a pilgrimage to that battlefield, and was an involuntary eyewitness of the awful carnage of the battle of Solferino, a battle which lasted some sixteen hours and left some 30,000 dead and wounded. Henri Dunant realized that the medical service of what was probably the greatest army in the world was absolutely inadequate to cope with the casualties, and he was at once compelled to take some action to rectify the matter.

The result was that he wrote a small book for private circulation, entitled "Le Souvenir de Solferino," and this, with his private appeal, resulted in Napoleon III, commanding Dunant to his presence, where, with the great Marshal MacMahon, they seriously talked matters over.

The result of this was a conference of the powers, called together by the Swiss federal government, at which Henri Dunant placed his proposals. Out of this Geneva conference of 1864 resulted the Geneva convention, under which all medical supplies and persons in war time are protected.

The Tourist Autograph Book.

One of the greatest sources of annoyance to custodians of places of interest is the marks possessed by many travelers to mark their names in conspicuous places. On a recent trip through California and the southwest I visited a number of the historic missions. At Santa Barbara I remarked to the courteous padre showing me over the mission that all seemed so spotless and asked him, "What did you call her?" "Well, stranger, I guess you feel kind o' out o' sorts this morning. You don't look well, Isnum. Been sick, ain't ye?" "Yes." "Well, it beats all how most anything will kind o' heector a fellow when he don't feel just right. Now, for my part, I'd rather hear Lymph Tucker laugh than to hear prattling and vulgar showy dress displeased and disgusted him. If he bore it as long as he could, and then his impatience broke out. Not loud enough, however, to be audible to the object of it. It was to his companion, the driver, that he exclaimed, "Confound that woman's tongue! Is there no end to its infernal chatter?"

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Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

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1. Name and date must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries brief and to the point.
4. Enclose a copy of the paper on which the query is written, giving the name and number of the paper, the date of the issue, the name of the author, and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in black stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TITUS,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology; by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T. Continued.

1816. Morris, Governor, died Nov. 6, ag. 66 yrs. Near New York.

1816. Mann, Rev. Joel, of Bristol married Cath. Vernon of Samuel, Newport, May.

1816. Marvel, Benjamin, married Sarah Ann Holt, June.

1816. Merchant, Sarah of William, died May, ag. 18.

1816. Martin, Joseph, died Dec. 30, age 75.

1817. McKean, Late Gov'r., and Signer of Declaration of Independence, died at Phila. June 24, age 84.

1817. Monroe, James, President visited Newport June 29. Town Committee prepared the Channing or Breton house, Thames St., for his reception.

1817. Mercury, Newport, published by Wm. and G. H. Barber from Nov. 22.

1817. Maxon, John S., married Abigail Barber, Jan'y 12.

1817. Murphy, Edw'd, died Nov. 14, age 88.

1817. Malbone, Saunders, youngest son of Hon. Francis, age 26, died at Plymouth, N. C., Jan. 11.

1817. Manchester, Cath., wife of Stephen, died Mar. 22, ag. 24.

1817. Maxwell, Ann, widow of Adam (Schoolmaster at E. Greenwich) died May 2, ag. 84, formerly of Newport.

1817. Merrill, Richard, died Aug. 12, ag. 89.

1817. Marsh, Martha, widow of James, died Oct. 14, ag. 75, housekeeper for late Samuel Elam, may years.

1818. Moore, Col. Wm., died June 1, ag. 52.

1817. Narragansett, the entered into an alliance with the English, against the Pequods; through Roger Williams.

1819. Newport, divided, and allotments made of six acres to Mr. Coddington, & four to others. The town ordered to be built on both sides the Spring & by the Seaside Southward.

1812. Narragansett. Two trading houses established in Narragansett, and some plantations made near them.

1813. Narragansett, Miantonomo, Sachem of the, defeated and put to death by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, instigated by the authorities of Massachusetts.

1813. New York also placed under Gov'r Sir Edmund Andros.

1817. Newbury, Walter (Artist) died Aug. 7, ag. 49 yrs.

1710. First Town Crier appointed, John Mumford, Surveyor appointed to make Draft of the Town. Mr. Galloway allowed School house for Latin School.

1711. Newbury, Ben'jn, a Deputy, died Oct. aged 42 yrs.

1715. Newport, half the duty on Slaves imported granted for paving Streets in Newport.

1715. Newport County Jail enlarged.

1727. Nichols, Jonathan, of Newport, Dep. Gov'r., died August. He owned the Hunter Estate on Washington St., foot of Elm.

1729. Newport, Judges of Common Pleas, Henry Bull, Wm. Coddington, Samuel Clarke, Gideon Freeborn.

1733. 1st Newspaper in New York commenced, named Weekly Journal.

1734. Newport w^t granted toward rebuilding Point Bridge.

1745. Newport, 2 large Ships owned chiefly by Col. Godfrey Malbone were fitted out as privateers, one commanded by Capt. Brewer, the other by Capt. Cranston, and were never heard from. They sailed Dec. 24, at the commencement of a New England Snow Storm, upwards of 400 lives were lost.

1746. Newdigate, Nath'l Esq., a distinguished Lawyer died at Warwick, Jan. 31, ag. 82; built the Dr. Easton house Broad St. His wife was Sarah Lynde, dau. of Simon of Boston. She died 1727, July 12, age 54. His daughter married Thomas Mumford, Warwick.

To be continued.

NEXT, ITEMS OF INTEREST.
Among some papers of Benjamin B. Howland, Town Clerk of Newport for many years, are the following notes of interest to Newporters. These papers are not in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T.—continued.

Notes made by Benjamin B. Howland in 1817.

The public occurrences of the past year in Newport are:

A Town meeting was held Oct. 26, 1816, to take into consideration the question suddenly agitated of a city government for this town, and a Committee of five, one from each ward, was appointed, consisting of George Turner, John R. Randolph, Benjamin Marsh, Jun., Robert B. Cranston and Dutee J. Pearce, to obtain the necessary information in relation to the subject, and to report at an adjourned meeting. After collecting information from various sources on the subject, they made a report at an adjourned town meeting held on the 3rd Tuesday in December last, which was accepted and George Turner, Richard K. Randolph, Benjamin Finch, Robert P. Lee and Silas H. Cottrell were appointed a committee to draft a Charter and Memorial to the General Assembly of this State and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 29th of that month (Dec.). At the meeting on the 29th the Charter reported was taken up, and discussed, and after some alterations adopted. The same committee was then appointed to attend at the session of the assembly and get it passed.

In May, 1817, the charter was granted, and the assembly voted that the question of the adoption or rejection

of the charter should be had at a legal town meeting of the electors of Newport, qualified to vote for general officers, within fifteen days from the rising of the General Assembly. Accordingly at a Town Meeting legally held on the 16th day of May at Newport the question was submitted to the electors, and the polls were kept open from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Before voting, John Stevens submitted the following resolution which was read and laid on the table until the close of the polls and the result known. As the Charter was rejected, they were then taken up and passed. It was "Resolved, That in the event of the Charter for a city government being rejected, by the qualified electors, the moderator of the meeting appoint a committee of 15 (from each ward) to consider and report to the June Town meeting, what changes are necessary in the government of the town, to secure an efficient and economical administration thereof, and particularly the establishment of an effective police, and that they recommended also suitable persons to be voted for in the principal town offices. When the votes were counted they stood— to reject, 883; to adopt 339. Majority to reject 49.

The friends of the city charter again called a town meeting which was held on the 18th of May to again take the question. Before voting at this meeting a protest was read, signed by a number of the electors, stating that they protested against the call and holding of this meeting, for further action on the city charter, as in the opinion of many of them, it was illegal and void, and, as understood by them all, contrary to the spirit and intention of the General Assembly, as a legal town meeting was held on the 18 May and it was rejected; and that they should give in their votes at this meeting under this protest.

The polls were open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. when the votes were 400 to reject, and 327 to adopt. Majority to reject 73. It will be seen there was the same number of votes given in at both meetings, viz.

At the June town meeting following, the Committee appointed by the Moderator reported, which report was received and committed to that Committee who with the Town Council were instructed to petition the General Assembly for powers to be granted the Town as may be necessary to carry into effect a reform in the government of the town as contemplated, and to revise the old town laws and report such other laws necessary for the government of the town, and that they report at a town meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in September next.

To be continued.

Queries.

8040. REYNOLDS.—Mary (3) Reynolds.—(James 2, William 1) of Rhode Island. Did she marry, 1683-89, Benjamin (2) Burdick (Robert 1), born Newport R. I., 1665? Benjamin Burdick's second wife was Jane Shelly; he was deacon of Seventh Day Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., in 1716.—A. M.

8041. JOHNSON, BLACK.—Abigail Johnson of Andover, Mass., married about 1703, James (2) Black (Daniel 1) of Boxford, Mass. Her ancestry and date of marriage desired. They had son Edmund Black, born April 25, 1704; his marriage and children desired.—A. M.

8042. AUDLEY, CLARE.—Ann Audley married, about 1686-67, Jeremiah Clarke of Newport, R. I. Was she the daughter of widow Margaret Oddlin who married Porter of Rhode Island and named in her will Sarah Oddlin? This name is often Oddlin, Audley, Audin.—A. M.

8043. RUSSELL.—Rev. Jonathan (3) Russell of Barnstable (John 2, John 1) born about 1655 married 1680, Martha Moody; he died Feb. 21, 1711. They had Samuel, baptized Barnstable May 7, 1689. What became of Samuel, did he remove to Nantucket.—M. A.

8044. DAVIS.—Mahatiah Davis said to have been born at Falmouth, England, about 1717, died Martha's Vineyard, 1795, married Jemima Dunham. Did he have a sister Ruth who married John Mayhew about 1730?—M. S.

8045. GEORGE, SAWYER.—Who were Joshua George and wife Elizabeth of Dorchester, Mass., and did they have a daughter Elizabeth, who married July 4, 1700, Ephraim Sawyer?—S. P.

8046. PARISH.—Will someone tell me who was John Parish, in Branford, Conn., in 1717? He married before 1723, Hannah, daughter of Caleb Parmenter, Sr., of Branford, Conn. Who was Ephraim Parish of Branford, Conn., who first married Bathsheba Palmer and second, Abigail Maltbie, in 1747?—T. E.

8047. PARISH, BIBBINS.—Who was Lydia Parish of Windham, Conn., who married, before 1824, Elijah Bibbins? They lived at this date in Hartford, Conn. She died there Feb. 1, 1874.—T. E.

8048. SHARWOOD, DARROW.—Who was George Sharwood, whose widow Mary (1) married Sergeant George Darrow of New London, Conn., and had a son Christopher Darrow, baptized Dec. 1, 1678?—R. L.

8049. JOYES.—Ancestry wanted of Gideon Jones of Saybrook, Conn. His heirs (Eliakim and Elihu Jones, Thomas Adams and wife Elizabeth, James Baldwin and wife Mabel, Joseph Whittlesey and wife Lydia) sold land to Gideon Jones, March 25, 1794.—W. E.

8050. COX.—William Cox bought land in Providence as early as 1766 and he and his wife Mary were alive in 1771, for in that year he deeded his son-in-law, Nicholas Power, homestead etc. for money already advanced, and for love of daughter, Rebecca Power, and care of his (Wm. Cox's) wife Mary. Wm. Cox is said to have come to Providence from Newport. Can anyone identify him or say who his wife Mary was—with dates of birth, marriage, and death?—J. A.

ANSWERS.

8052. SEGAR, LILLIBRIDGE.—Susannah Segar was the daughter of John and Alice Hull Segar, born 1720 and married John Lillibridge, July 6, 1755.—J. W. P.

SMOKERS' TABLES, CELLARETTES and CABINETS.

There's at least one man in every home who's always hard to fit. He smokes, of course, and that's just where to reach him. Santa knows men's easy spots and he's just loaded us down with little things and big to fit men's whims. Everything but the pipes and tobacco and we can tell you what is best for that.

ELEPHANT ASH TRAYS, polychrome finish .20

STERLING SILVER DEPOSIT ASH TRAYS .60

BRASS TABLE TRAYS, with glass lining \$1.15

BRASS SMOKERS STANDS 1.75

SOLID MAHOGANY SMOKERS' STANDS 1.85

GLASS TOBACCO JARS, with pierced brass casings 1.90

SOLID MAHOGANY SMOKERS' TRAYS, with lighter, cigar and match holders in brass 4.50

SMOKERS' TABLES in finished oak with removable metal tray for pipes, tobacco, etc. \$3.50

SMOKERS' CABINETS in finished oak with pipe racks and receptacle for tobacco jar \$11.00

BARREL SHAPED CELLAR-ETTES, brass hooped with stained glass door \$16.50

SMOKERS' CABINETS in finished oak with humidor \$11.50

SMOKERS' CABINETS in solid mahogany with lighter and trays complete \$10.50

READING and SMOKING TABLE combined with adjustable book rest \$7.25

CABINET CELLARETTES with compartments for everything \$23.50

CABINET CELLARETTE in beautiful golden oak \$24.00

AT

Santa's Worth-While**GIFT SHOP****A. C. TITUS CO.**

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Private Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., December 19, 1911.

State of Mary Ann Dodge.

PETITION filed by Mary Ann Dodge and others, of said New Shoreham, requesting that Lillian G. Littlefield, and S. J. Moore, of said New Shoreham, be appointed conservator of the property of said Mary Ann Dodge, agreeable to the law in such case made and provided as appears in Chapter 111 of the Public Law; and said petition is received and referred to the 1st day of January, 1912, to be heard in the Probate Court of the City of Newport, whereupon the Clerk of the Probate Court of the City of Newport, will be given notice that he has accepted and trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1911.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

1911.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, December 19th, 1911.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executive Officer

WILLIAM J. MOHAN, of the City of Newport, deceased, which will be admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted and trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1911.

JAMES E. LYON, Clerk.

1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

"Meet me at Barneys"

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Carr's List.

Kent Knowles, "Quahaug."

By Joseph Lincoln.

A Soldier of the Legion.

By The Williamson.

In the Web of Life.

V. T. Van de Water.

The Witch.

By Mary Johnston.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS**OR ANNOUNCEMENTS**